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with a watering-pot, having a rose with very fine holes, and poured with precaution, that it may not uncover the seeds which are beginning to grow, nor unroot the young plants which are more advanced. The more these waterings resemble a fine and gentle rain, the better they fulfil their object; it should be done in the evenings and mornings, in preference to any other time of day.

But in order to know plants which cannot do without heath-mould, as without doubt most bulbous rooted plants, particularly those which come from the Cape of Good-Hope, they may be seen in the garden of M. L. Monier. This is the most extensive collection of the kind, and certainly the best guide. In this the heath-mould is the only earth employed. In fine, the heath-mould is an agent when set to work with intelligence, that offers a means of assuring the cultivator of success. By using it, he is enabled to raise a great number of trees and shrubs, which were formerly found difficult to accomplish. It also adds to the means by which we formerly raised exotic plants, and prevents the decay of a great many. But at the same time, it must have been observed in the course of this memoir, that the manner of employing it must have a considerable influence on the success.

A list of the Plants which are cultivated with success in the open air, in the borders of Heath-mould.

Andromeda, all the species.
 Anthillis montana.
 Arbutus Uva ursi.
 alpina.
 Azalea, all the species.
 Betula pumila.
 Calicanthus Floridus.
 Ceanothus Americanus,
 Clematus crispa.
viorna.
 Clethra alnifolia.
 tomentosa.

Cornis florida.
 Cuppressus thyoides.
 Cytisus nigricans.
 Daphne alpina.
 cneorum.
 gnidiuni.
 dioica.
 Dirca palustris.
 Dryas octopetala,
 Empetrum nigrum.
 Erica tetralix.
 scoparia.
 ciliaris.
 multiflora.
 mediterranean.
 Euonymus Americanus.
 Fagus pumila.
 Fothergilla speciosa.
 Gaultheria procumbens.
 Hypericum Kalmianum.
 Itea virginica.
 Kalmia, all the species.
 Ledum, all the species.
 Liquid amber asplenifolia.
 Nitraria Schrœberi.
 Osyris alba.
 Pinus palustris.
 Prinus glabra.
 verticillatus.
 Rhododendron, all the species.
 Rhodora canadense.
 Salix myrsinites.
 arbuscula.
 retusa.
 reticulata.
 lanata.
 rosmarinifolia.
 Spartium patens.
 radiatum.
 Spirœa tomentosa.
 sorbifolia.
 Stewartia malacodendron.
 Vaccinium, all the species.
 Viburnum acenfolium.
 Yucca filamentosa.

Translated from the Memoirs of the R. A. of Sciences for 1787.

For the Belfast Monthly Magazine.

LONGINUS, in his treatise on the sublime (7th section of Pearce's edition) enjoins on his friend, to whom the treatise is inscribed, the necessity of a close examination into the pretensions of every thing,

which claims the character of sublimity; for, he says, there are many things, which seem at first sight grand and sublime, which on examination will be found mere emptiness, and an elevated mind will condemn rather than admire them. He prefaces this observation with the following illustration;* “In common life nothing is great, the contempt of which is great, such as riches, honours, glory, sovereign power, &c.”

The justness of the critical observation cannot be denied; but the illustration does not seem worthy of equally implicit acceptance. If the conduct of men is to be judged by a reference to their capacities, and to laws adapted to them; if it be absurd to judge them by a code made for a higher order of beings, then it must be allowed, that “these little things are great to little men,” and that consequently they are not little, because despised. Besides, in what doth greatness of mind consist? Is it in the contempt of mean things? Surely not; for then every man would be noble minded. It consists in *looking down* on those things, which from their nature, as well as ours, are formed to make an impression on our feelings. The blind man has no merit in his insensibility to beauty, nor the dumb man in casting no reproaches. The General deserves no triumph, until victory has crowned his exertions. Just so, we ascribe greatness of mind—not to him, who passes unhurt through temptation, because protected by insensibility, but to him, who with acute

perceptions for all worldly allurements, and called to contest with temptations suited to his nature, yet shows himself a gallant soldier in the conflict, and through his better part, his mind, comes off victorious. If this deduction be just, Longinus has been guilty of a two-fold error in this illustrative passage. The first is in his implied assertion, that the contempt of a thing proves it contemptible; the consequence of this requires no proof. The second is, that wealth, honours, sovereignty, &c. are mean things.

Whence could he have drawn this sentiment? Had he mentioned vice, as that which noble minds despise, he would have had our hearty concurrence, but his enumeration of *the mean things* leaves us no room for a favourable construction. These things in themselves are not valuable; they will be as they are used: but they raise to eminence among men;† they afford a favourable elevation for the display of mental talent; the acquisition and retaining of them, though sometimes misused, is consistent with the strictest integrity, and can we call such things mean? By no means; but it may be said, that if the obtaining of them, through honourable means, confer honour, how much more the rejection of them!!

Ingentes oculo irretorto
Spectat acervos.

Quem neque pauperies, neque mors, neque
vincula terrent,
Responsare cupidinibus, contemnere honores
Fortis—

X. Y.

* Εν τῷ κοινῷ βίῳ ὕδιν υπαρχει μεγα,
καὶ το καταφρο νυν εστι μεγα, ὕς.

* Præclara quidem ingenia gloria invitantur. Ciceronis epis tola ad Brutum, 15.